Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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ODE,

Sung at the Anniversary Celebration of the Chauncey Hall School, Dec 30, 1837.

TUNE—"*God save America.*"

Hushed is the Clarion's note—
No rustling banners float
Above the scene;
The rolling drum is still—
No flashing weapons fill
Each plain and shadowy hill
With dazzling sheen.

Not such our offering—
A simple wreath we fling
At Learning's feet.
To bless her sacred name,
And praise with loud acclaim
God, who bestows her fame,—
For this we meet.

With grateful joy we come—
Let not one voice be dumb—
To greet this day.
One year has vanished by—
One gem is set on high,
Bright to eternity
With Learning's ray!

Thus may it ever be,
Where Truth and Liberty
United reign
Upon each youthful head,
May know edge radiance shed,
And may her flame be fed
At Freedom's fane!

O God! to thee we turn,
Our patriot bosoms burn
In Freedom's cause:
But prompted may we be
In bright reality,
By heartfelt love to thee
And Learning's laws.

Pour forth your voice in song—
Our notes the breeze along
In triumph swell.
Let learning be our guide,
With Freedom at her side—
Both are our Country's pride—
Oh! guard them well!

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER.

The late Rev. R. Robinson, of Cambridge, England, it is said, was very fond of children, and that he used to render himself very familiar with them, by adapting his conversation to their capacities, and joining heartily in their little sports; consequently, they were much attached to him. In the midst of playfulness, however, he never let slip an opportunity of throwing in some hints that might be useful in after life. The following anecdote exhibits a specimen of his easy manner upon such occasions.

Among his little favorites were two boys, sons of a much esteemed member of his congregation; the eldest, named John, was about ten years old, the youngest, Robert, about eight. Upon one of Mr. Robinson's visits to their father, Robert, being told of his arrival, came bounding into the room, and, as usual, jumped upon his knee, when they entered on the following dialogue:

Mr. R. Well, Robert, so you have taken your old seat; but how is it that my other knee is unfurnished? Where's John?

Robert. Oh, sir, John is gone to London.

Mr. R. Indeed! how long has he been gone?

Robert. More than a fortnight, sir.

Mr. R. How many letters have you written to him?

Robert. None, sir.

Mr. R. How is that?

Robert. Because I do not know how to write a letter, sir.

Mr. R. But should you like to know how?

Robert. Oh yes, sir, very much indeed.

Mr R. Then suppose you and I between us try to cook up a letter to John; shall we?

Robert. Oh dear, yes, sir, if you please; I should *so* like to do that.

Mr. R. Well, then, let us begin: "Saucy Jack." Will that do?

Robert. Oh dear, no, sir, I should not like to say *that* at all.

Mr. R. Why not?

Robert. Because that would be rude, sir.

Mr. R. Let us try again, then: "My dear Brother." There, will that do?

Robert. Oh yes, nicely, sir.

Mr. R. Well, then, now let us go on: "Last Thursday night, half Cambridge was burnt down, and——"

Robert. Oh no, no, sir; that will never do.

Mr. R. Why wont it do?

Robert. Because it is not true, you know, sir; there has not been *any* fire at Cambridge.

Mr. R. Then suppose that we alter to—"Last night our tabby had three kittens." That's true, you know, because you told me just now.

Robert, (hesitatingly,) Y-e-s, sir, it is *true*; but yet I should not like to write that.

Mr. R. But as you know it is true, why should you not like to write it?

Robert. Because I do not think that it is worth putting into a letter, sir.

Mr. R. O, ho! then, if I properly understand you, friend Robert, you think that when we write letters to our friends, we should, in the first place, never be rude; secondly, that we must never say what is not true; and thirdly, we must never tell them what is not worth knowing. Am I right?

Robert. Yes, sir; if I was to write a letter, I should try to think of all that.

Mr. R. Then, my dear boy, you must never again tell me you don't know how to write a letter; for I assure you, that you have a much better notion of letter writing, than many people have, who are five times your age. *Mother's Mag.*

The following appears to be a new version of an old story; but it is written in such quiet, *pawkey* style of grave banter, that it can hardly fail to make our readers laugh; and a good hearty laugh in these hard times is an enjoyment richly worth the purchase of five minutes reading. *Alexander's Messenger.*

From the Boston Journal.

A TREMENDOUS BLOW UP.

A curious affair occurred in this city a few days since, which occasioned great consternation in a very worthy family—and the knowledge of which may operate as a warning to sundry light-fingered individuals not to make too free with their neighbour's goods.

In a certain dwelling-house in the north part of this goodly city, resides two individuals, whom I shall designate as Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Spriggins, and their families. Now the house being built originally with the express design of accommodating two families, no difficulty occurred in consequence—and Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Spriggins, and Mrs. Spriggins, and Mrs. Wiggins, and all the little Wiggin's, and the little Spriggin's lived a long time beneath the same roof, as all goodly neighbours should, on the most friendly and amicable terms. But it so happened that the stock of winter's fuel consisting principally of "down east" wood, of each family, was deposited in the only wood-house which was attached to the dwelling. Mr. Wiggins, like a provident husband, laid in an abundant quantity for the winter, provided it had not been used for purposes which he had not anticipated. But Mr. Spriggins, either being stinted for means, or for some other reason, which it is not particularly important to ascertain, procured but a small supply of fuel in the fall—as if he apprehended but a mid summer winter. The wood was deposited in different parts of the building alloted for that purpose—and Mr. Wiggins often after contemplating his own noble pile, cast a glance of pity on that of his neighbour, and wondered that he had not in the fall season, laid in a larger stock of this article, indispensable to comfort and house-keeping.

One day while Mr. Wiggins was examining his wood, it suddenly occurred to him that within a few weeks it had diminished in size, to an extent for which he could not account—and it also appeared to him that his neighbour's wood-pile, although contemptibly small, was nearly as large as it was two or three weeks before! Mr. Wiggins reflected on the subject for a few moments, and by a curious process of reasoning, for he was by no means a contemptible logician, he suddenly came to the startling conclusion, that his neighbour Spriggins, had, either intentionally or unintentionally, been in the habit for some time past, of forgetting the location of the respective wood-piles, and had bountifully appropriated to himself the wood belonging to the industrious and provident Mr. Wiggins.

Mr. Wiggins was thunderstruck at these singular logical deductions. He could hardly believe it possible that his very worthy neighbour, Spriggins, would be guilty of playing him such an unneighbourly trick. The circumstantial evidence was strong, but not sufficient to convict him—and Mr. Wiggins was a man who scorned to think evil of his neighbour without cause. He resolved to have positive proof.

Accordingly on Saturday last, Mr. Wiggins borrowed of a neighbour, a ship carpenter, not Mr. Spriggins, an inch and three-quarters augur, and selecting a handsome, attractive-looking maple log, bored a hole in it, into which he introduced a certain quantity of a combustible material, called *gunpowder*. He then plugged up the hole, and placed the log on the top of the woodpile, in a very conspicuous situation, and withdrew. Early on Sunday morning Mr. Wiggins visited his woodpile, but 'the log of maple' bearing within its bosom a full charge of gunpowder, had mysteriously disappeared during the night! Mr. Wiggins forthwith concluded that he would not go to meeting that forenoon, but would stay at home and watch the progress of the event.

Mr. Spriggins, meanwhile, was not aware of this nefarious plot against his character and his domestic quiet, which was concocted by his neighbor Wiggins. Unsuspicious soul! He had the day before purchased a fine looking spare-rib of pork, which he intended for his Sunday's dinner. The spare-rib was accordingly deposited in the tin kitchen—and the tin kitchen was duly placed before a roaring fire, for be it remembered, *en passant*, Mr. Spriggins did not use a cooking stove. The pot, well filled with potatoes, onions, and for aught we know, other palatable and nutricious vegetables, was suspended from the old-fashioned crane—the fire burnt brilliantly, and there was every reason to believe that in due season a most excellent dinner would be excellently well cooked. But alas, the most deliberate calculations, and apparently reasonable anticipations, are sometimes abruptly overthrown by some untoward and unexpected event.

While Mr. Spriggins and Mrs. Spriggins, and the several little Spriggins's were snugly seated in the room after the morning service, inhaling the fragrant effluvia, which proceeded from the tin kitchen, and anticipating with watery mouths, the time when the spare-rib, done to a turn, would be placed before them, well dished, and prepared to administer to the gratification of the organ of Alimentiveness, which at that time was considerably excited—while Mrs. Spriggins was in the very act of preparing the rich gravy, which is always considered a necessary accompaniment to such a dish—and while one of the little Spriggins's was in the very act of declaring that he loved roasted pork better than any thing in the world, a horrible event took place, which dashed to the floor the anticipated cup of joy, and actually shipwrecked them in sight of port!

An *explosion* took place, which created as much consternation, and produced almost as much confusion, as if the volcano of Mount Vesuvius had suddenly burst forth beneath their feet! The ashes and cinders were scattered all over the room—the tin kitchen was upset, and its contents, including the rich gravy, were strewed over the floor—the pot was blown "sky high"—and the half-cooked vegetables which it contained, soon afterwards came tumbling down the chimney in miscellaneous confusion. The children screamed—the dog barked—grimalkin caterwauled—and Mr. and Mrs. Spriggins, supposing an earthquake had actually shaken the house to its foundation, and covered with dust and ashes, and bespattered with gravy, bawled lustily for assistance!

Mr. Wiggins, who was on the watch, heard the uproar, and rubbed his hands with delight. He then entered the apartment of Mr. Spriggins, and while he gravely inquired what was the matter, and rendered his assistance, he laughed heartily (in his sleeve) at the success which, even beyond his hopes, had attended his wicked stratagem.

Female Courage.—D Warwick, in the course of a lecture which he delivered a few days ago in Worcester, related the following anecdote. A common sewer, of great depth, having been opened at Noyon, in France, for the purpose of repair, four men passing by late in the evening unfortunately fell in, no precaution having been taken to prevent so probable an accident. It was almost midnight before their situation was known, and, besides the difficulty of procuring assistance at that unreasonable hour, every one present was intimidated from attempting the rescue of the unfortunate creatures, who appeared already in a state of suffocation, from the mephitic vapour. Fearless or ignorant of danger, and irresistably impelled by the cries of their wives and children, who surrounded the spot, Catherine Vassent, the daughter of a French peasant, insisted on being lowered without delay into the noxious opening; and, fastening a cord, with which she had furnished herself previous to her descent, round two of their bodies, assisted by those above she restored them to life and to their families; but in descending a second time her breath began to fail, and after effectually securing the cord to the body of a third man, she had sufficient presence of mind, though in a fainting condition, to fix the short end of the rope which still remained, firmly to her own hair, which hung in long and luxuriant curls.

Her neighbors, who felt no inclination to imitate her heroism, had willingly contributed such assistance as they could afford, compatible with safety; and, on pulling up the third man's body, were equally surprised and concerned to see the almost lifeless body of Catherine, suspended by her hair, and swinging in the same cord. Fresh air with ean de vie, soon restored this excellent girl; for I know not whether more to admire her generous fortitude, in a third time exploring that pestilential cavern, which had almost proved fatal to her, or to execrate the dastardly cowardice of the by-standers, for not sharing with her the glorious danger. In consequence of the delay produced by her indisposition, the fourth man was drawn up a lifeless and irrecoverable corpse. Such conduct did not pass unnoticed; a procession of the corporation, and a solemn Te Deum, were celebrated on the occasion. Catherine received the public thanks of the Duke of Orleans, the Bishop of Noyon, and the town magistrates, together with a considerable pecuniary contribution, and a civic crown. To these were added the congratulations of her own heart, that inestimable reward of a benevolent mind.

Honesty.—A certain poor widow, one winter's day, had just consumed her little stock of wood in cooking a scanty meal for herself and children, without knowing where she could obtain any more. She put her children to bed, soon after, and sat shivering over a handful of dying embers, in full view of a large wood pile, belonging to her rich hard-hearted neighbor. The thought darted into her mind, "had I but one handful of that wood to keep me from freezing, how glad I should be; he has enough and would never miss it." After many struggles, she concluded to go after her neighbor had gone to bed, and get one handful, that she might be able to cook herself some breakfast. She went and picked up the wood, but the thought of stealing so overwhelmed her, that forgetting where she was, she spoke aloud, "Have I come to this? Must I steal! O, I cannot. But if I don't I must freeze. But O, I can't steal." She threw down the wood and walked away. Again the horrors of winter drove her back, again she picked up the wood, and again threw it down, saying, "I can't steal, and if I perish, I will perish." She went home and went to bed. The rich man stood in the door and heard all that the poor woman had said, and it softened his heart. Early next morning, he sent her eight loads of wood, ready cut, and other articles, telling her that she was welcome; adding, "you fairly beat the devil out of me last night."

Anecdote of Judge Parsons.—The following was stated by a respected octogenarian, some time since, as a fact to which he was knowing;—and as we have never seen it stated before, the story may be worth telling. It is another illustration of the "glorious uncertainty of the law."

When Judge Parsons was a resident in Boston, and then practising law, he was once employed to plead two cases in court, which were precisely alike, but in one he was engaged for the defendant, in the other for the plaintiff. It happened that both cases were tried the same day. He spoke for half an hour to the first Jury, and the case was given to them and they had retired. When he appeared before the second Jury, he made use of very different arguments from those before employed by him, of which the Court took notice, reminding him that he seemed to have changed his tone, and repeating to him what he had said but a few minutes before.

Mr. Parsons fixed his keen eye upon the Judge and replied—"May it please your honor, I *might* have been *wrong* a half an hour ago, but now I *know I am right.*" He proceeded; and when the jurors returned it was found he had gained a verdict in both cases!

A Conversation on Conscience.—A few friends accidentally meeting one day, were led in conversation to conclude that some men had no consciences. "There is neighbor T." said one of them, "who has borrowed of me no less than three umbrellas, and he seems to make no conscience of bringing them back." "Ah," said a student, "I have had several such neighbours, until my library consists of almost odd volumes."—"The case is bad enough," said a mechanic, but not so hard as mine, for I have been working for the rich Mr. F. for the last 12 months, and he has so litile conscience, that he always puts me off when I ask for payment." "Well, well," said a physician, "I have always found that men had less conscience in paying the doctor's bill than any thing else." "Excuse me, sir," says a country clergyman, "if I doubt your conclusion. I labor hard and live poor, and although I am always descanting on the pleasures of a good conscience, that is, a conscience that accuses us of no neglect of duty, yet I seldom find my parishoners with conscience enough to remember the poor parson's quarter day."

While this conversation was going on, the publisher of a newspaper stept up and remarked, "gentlemen, none of you have so much reason to complain as I have. I go to the expense of buying presses, types and paper—I hire workmen who must be paid by the week—I send out a weekly sheet of religious news, and yet some of my subscribers have not made it a matter of conscience to pay me a cent for the last three years. And when I send them a bill they threaten to cease their *patronage* if I dun them." At this, most of those present agreed that it was very true that many had very little conscience in paying for a newspaper. Perhaps they felt guilty themselves.

Presbyterian.

It is a singular fact in history, that the tribe of Indians called *Cumanches*, who live a wandering life in the Mexican Territory, in and about Texas, have maintained their Independence against the powers of Spain and the Mexican States since the days of Cortez and Pizarro. They are more numerous, warlike and independent than any other tribe in America, and have been for a century past the terror of the frontier provinces of Mexico. They are the Tartars of the American continent. Their warriors are all splendidly mounted, and as horsemen they are all unsurpassed by any people in the world. More than a hundred years ago, a party of them went to the sea shore, and were attacked by the Spaniards and all killed, and since that the tribe has never been known to venture near the coast, *Louisville Journal.*

Sleeping in Church.—It is a matter o record that about one hundred years ago an Indian was conducted by a discreet burgess to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizen, on their way homewards, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered into a detail of the money appropriated by the congregation of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which pervaded the assembly, replied, "Ugh! Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, and not pay any money!"

"If you take a great deal of pains to serve the world and benefit your fellow-creatures, and if after all the world scarcely thanks you for the trouble that you have taken, do not be angry and make a loud talking about the world's ingratitude, for if you do, it will seem that you cared more about the thanks you were to receive, than about the blessings which you professed to bestow."

A swarm of Bees—Be quiet. Be active. Be patient. Be humble. Be prayerful. Be watchful. Be hopeful. Be loving. Be gentle. Be merciful. Be gracious. Be just. Be upright. Be kind. Be simple. Be diligent. Be circumspect. Be meek. Be lowly. Be long suffering. Be not faithless, but believing, and the grace of God be with you. *E. F. Whiteside.*

Popular education insured—The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree, "that no person, male or female, *shall be married*, who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out and cast up a common account." It were to be wished that some of our Republican law-givers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

An Observation on American Society.—The sons of the poor die rich—while the sons of the rich die poor—what an encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children. Better do good with our money as we go along. Educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and then let them take care of themselves.

FRANKLIN.

The Infatuation of Vice.—In the very moment that an individual finds he has broken a well formed determination to stop in any wrong course of conduct, that moment he has great cause for alarm. It proves to him that he has not the internal power of retreating whenever he pleases, and that if once perfectly infatuated with vice, his case is hopeless. Such an individual has but one course, and that is to stop now and forever. Every new participation in the pleasures of sin but weakens his power of resistance, and sooner or later he must fall to rise no more.

"It is amusing to see how some of the papers devoted to the Federal Party, fidget and fret, under their appropriate appellation." *Standard.*

Which "fidgets and frets most, the "Standard" or the "Globe"?

Greensborough Patriot.

CONGRESS.

Friday, February 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Allen of Ohio, presented a memorial from six hundred ladies and others, remonstrating against the action of Congress at all in relation to slavery, either in the states or the District of Columbia, and praying the Senate not to rescind the resolutions of Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, lately adopted, in relation to this subject, as the remonstants regard them as a true exposition of the theory of our Government. Laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill, and Mr. Brown spoke till half past four o'clock in favor of the bill. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, in answer to a question proposed to the chairman of the committee of ways and means by Mr. Pickins, Mr. Cambreleng said that that committee, in the course of the ensuing week, would report a bill for the keeping and disbursing the public revenue.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the neutrality bill was again taken up and considered. The pending question being on the motion of Mr. Bell, to commit the bill to the committee of the whole, with instructions to report a substitute, which he sent to the Chair yesterday. The debate was continued by Messrs. Patton, Taylor, Howard, Dunn, McKay, Haynes, Bell, Robertson, Wise, Mercer, and Adams; when, without coming to any decision upon either amendment proposed, the House, on motion, adjourned at half past four o'clock.

Saturday, February 24

In the House of Representatives, a resolution offered on a former day by Mr. Wm. C. Johnson being taken up, Mr. Johnson modified his motion so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That each of the U. States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union.

Resolved, That each of the states in whose favor Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of other states.

Resolved, That the committee of —— report a bill making an increased appropriation of public lands, the property of the United States, yet unappropriated, to all the states and territories of the Union for the purposes of free schools, academies, and the promoting and diffusion of education in every part of the United States.

Mr. J. then commenced and made some progress in his remarks, in support of these resolutions, when they were cut off by the arrival of the hour for the orders of the day.

The Neutrality bill was taken up, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Crockett, Whittlesey of Connecticut, Garland of Virginia, Rencher, Halstead, Toucey, and Petrikin. The amendment under debate was then agreed to, (limiting the operation of the bill to January 1840.) The bill having been further amended, the question was taken on ordering it to a third reading, and decided in the negative—yeas 76, nays 88. So the bill was *rejected*.

When this decision was announced, Mr Patton rose, and intimating that the vote just taken could not be considered as expressing the sense of the House on the expediency of legislating in some way upon the subject to which the bill referred, but rather as proving the force of the objections taken to the form of the bill, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken; in which motion he was supported by Mr Tillinghast.

The bill was afterwards referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and the House adjourned.

Monday, February 26

In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions, &c. a message was received from the House of Representatives, notifying the Senate of the death of Mr. Cilley, a member of the House, and that his funeral would take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock; whereupon Mr. Williams, senator from Maine, arose and addresed the Senate in a very feeling manner, highly complimentary to the deceased; and concluded with submitting resolutions usual on such occasions; which were unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the journal was read, the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley was announced by his colleague Mr. Fairfield; who, after a short address, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of Jonathan Cilley, deceased, late a member of this House from the state of Maine, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Jonathan Cilley, deceased.

Resolved, That the members of and officers of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Jonathan Cilley, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, February 27

The two Houses attended the funeral of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, according to previous arrangements, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock. The religious ceremonies were a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, and a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Reese. After which the body was attended to the grave by both Houses of Congress, and, as usual, by the President of the United States and the heads of the departments.

No business was, of course, transacted in either House of Congress.

Wednesday, February 28

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Davis rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to this measure till near 4 o'clock, particularly aiming to show that the late and present administrations have had in view as the main and paramount object of all their financial measures, the establishment of a Government Bank, resting on the public revenue. Before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, offered resolutions on the subject of the late duel, which, after having been debated nearly all day, were amended, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven members be appointed to investigate the causes which led to the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, late a member of this house, and the circumstances connected therewith; and further to inquire whether, in the case alluded to, there has not been a breach of the privileges of this house, and to report thereon to this house.

Resolved, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

Resolved, That the select committee this day ordered be instructed to inquire into the means more effectually to suppress the practice of duelling, and report a bill for this purpose as early as practicable.

Mr. Jenifer asked leave to introduce the following resolution, farther instructing the committee just ordered:

"*Resolved*, That the committee ordered this day be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that, if any member of this house, in debate, should so far forget the character due to himself and the house as to use language which shall be considered so personal to any other member as to call for the censure of a majority of the body, the Speaker first calling him to order, such offending member shall immediately be called on by the Speaker to make an apology to the house and to the member so offended, and, upon refusal to make a sufficient apology, such offending member shall be expelled his seat in the house."

Before leave was granted as requested, on motion of Mr. Patton, the house adjourned.

Thursday March 1.

The Senate, after the presentation of various petitions, resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Davis concluded his remarks on this subject—examining further into the design, character, tendency, and effects of this measure, and closing with an examination of the bill itself.

Mr. Strange having signified his design to speak to-morrow, the Senate adjourned, after an executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the following gentlemen were announced as being appointed to compose the select committee on Mr. Fairfield's motion for an inquiry, &c. concerning the death of Mr. Cilley, viz Mr. Toucey, Mr. Potter, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Elmore, Mr Bruyn, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Randen. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harrison were excused, on their request, on the ground of being already on other onerous committees; and two other members were ordered to be appointed in their place.

Mr Bouldin made a report in favor of allowing the District of Columbia a delegate in this House.

The nutrality bill, and some matters of minor importance, occupied the remainder of the day's sitting.

Friday, March 2.

In the Senate, Mr. Prentiss having agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave, introduced a bill to prohibit the giving or receiving a challenge within this District to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

[This bill inflicts the punishment of death on all concerned in a duel which results in death; from five to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary on all concerned in giving or receiving a challenge; and from three to seven years for assault, defamation, or abuse for refusing a challenge.]

On introducing this bill, Mr. Prentiss said that, entertaining the principles and sentiments he did, and representing a people who acknowledge no code or system of law but such as is derived from Divine authority, or from regularly constituted and established civil government, he had felt it to be a duty, with which he could not dispense, to introduce this bill. In doing so, (said Mr. P.) I have been moved by no mere transient or fugitive feeling of the moment; by no mere excitement, growing out of a very recent and lamentable event; though it is somewhat difficult, I must confess, entirely to repress or overcome the emotions which that event has produced. Although the event to which I allude has carried, as we all know it has, lamentation and woe, unspeakable, unutterable anguish and agony of heart, to an innocent and unoffending family, and is fitted to awaken, here and every where, sensations of the deepest grief and sorrow; notwithstanding all this, I have nothing to do, nothing to say, concerning the transaction, in my place here. It is past and gone. We cannot recall the dead to life. We cannot repair the wrong and injury which have been done. But we can provide for the future. We can do what becomes us to prevent so fatal, so heart-rending an occurrence hereafter.

Sir, (continued Mr. P.) in bringing in this bill, I have acted, as I have said, from no mere impulse or overwrought sensibility; from no mere temporary excited feeling. I have been influenced by higher, more stable, and lasting motives; by principles of action deeper settled, more permanent and enduring; principles which remain the same in all times and under all circumstances. I am influenced by principles which look upon duelling as an offence against high Heaven; forbidden and condemned alike by religion and morality, by the laws of God and man.

Sir, I might here, with no impropriety, speak of the spirit of insubordination and lawless violence which is abroad in the land, infecting an pervading, it would seem, entire communities, threatening the subversion of the established institutions of the country, and which if not checked and subdued, will, it is feared, sooner or later, overthrow all law and all government, and open the way to brutal anarchy and misrule, to scenes of civil strife and disorder, as sanguinary, as terrific, as any which marked the ferocious and bloody annals of revolutionary France.

But sir, my purpose is confined to a single, particular object. It is to prohibit and suppress a practice here, which, if not stopped, must ultimately, in addition to other deplorable consequences of a private and social nature, put an end to all freedom of debate and action in your halls of legislation, banish from them all just and rightful authority, and substitute the dominion of mere brute force in its place.

Mr. President, in bringing forward this measure, I repeat I have acted from a high sense of duty. The moral and religious principles in which I have been educated, and which I regard as binding upon me in all circumstances and situations, whether public or private, in which I am placed, would not allow me to hold a seat here, and remain inactive in this matter. And I call upon Senators, upon grave, considerate Senators, heads of families, fathers of the land, to interpose their authority and influence to stay a practice as unsuited to the enlightened age in which we live, as it is revolting to the moral and religious feeling of the country. I call upon them by their regard to the rising generation, upon whom the hopes of the country rest; by their regard to the eternal and immutable principles of moral rectitude; by every consideration of justice and humanity; by the duty they owe to God and their country, to give their aid and support to a measure demanded by the moral sense of the nation, and no less necessary to maintain freedom of discussion here, than it is essential to personal security, and to the preservation of law, liberty, and social order.

The bill was then read twice, by general consent, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill, and Mr. Strange addressed the Senate until 4 o'clock, in favor of the bill, when, without having concluded his remarks, he yielded the floor to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Grennell and Mr. Grantland were announced to have been appointed members of the select committee to examine and report the cause of the death of Mr. Cilley's death, &c. in the place of Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harrison, excused.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

The bill reported by the committee on foreign affairs, for the preservation of our neutral relations, came up in order, and after discussion, passed its last reading, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence in its amendments. It passed by a vote of 130 to 45.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

In the Senate of the United States on Friday, in concluding his speech, Mr. Crittenden again recurred to the subject of a National Bank, and spoke with unusual earnestness and eloquence. We have had enough, Heaven knows, of experiment—we have been like children, sailing on a sea of "glory," led by politicians and speculators. It is time to abandon such guides and such courses. There is no school like adversity. There is no such teacher of truth. Is it not better to go back to the good old ways? or shall we go on in this ruinous course, and like the prodigal son, never return till we have been forced to live upon husks? Shall we persevere until we have wasted our whole substance in this riotous experimenting?

There is no safety, but in a National Bank! Who does not perceive how this truth is confirmed by the mutual charges of the advocates of the other two propositions. Mr Rives tells Mr. Wright & Co. that the sub-treasury system will lead to a national bank, and Mr. Wright tells the Conservatives that their plan has a direct tendency to create such an institution. Both sides maintain that it would be the only remedy for the evils which must flow from the systems they respectively oppose!—The one exhibits the losses which have resulted from the employment of state banks as fiscal agents. The other holds up the losses suffered from the employment of individuals. Now, said Mr. Crittenden, I present to you the Bank of the United States, which was for years your depository; and neither of you can say that the government ever lost by it a single dollar!

He did not however expect that such an institution would be created immediately. There are too many committed against it. The President himself made a toast against it, "uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States!" Can you expect him to retract it? What, expunge a toast!—that has been so long emblazoned on the banner of the party—a badge of fealty—a gage of battle! Can you expect such a sacrifice of personal pride, for the good of the country? Oh! no! it never can be.

And yet, said Mr. Crittenden, the day is rapidly approaching, when we shall obtain a National Bank. The people must have it, and they will. Before their imperious decision, toast and toaster will fall together!

The distinguished Senator closed with an animated and impressive appeal to all sides in the Senate, to think of their country, lay on the altar of patriotism their prejudices and predilections; and do that which the good of the people requires.

From the La Grange (Tenn.) Whig.

Mysterious Circumstance.—Sir: About three weeks ago, there came to my plantation a sorrel horse, low in flesh, showing the appearance of having been travelled some distance. The animal came without saddle or bridle, as many as four times, to my plantation, and was driven off, thinking at the time that he belonged to some neighbor, and would return, but was disappointed. The horse persisted to stay, I had him stabled, and directly posted.

In a few days subsequent, my overseer, with some two or three of my neighbors, concluded to take a patridge hunt. In their hunt, they meandered pretty much with the fence on the State Line Road; when one of the party, in the corner of my fence, discovered a saddle, bridle and martingale, covered over with a blanket, some distance from the road, and directly behind a vast growth of underbrush. That circumstance, together with the horse, excited some suspicion. And accordingly, myself, with some neghbors, and a few from La Grange, were disposed to make search; and found where the horse had been confined with a rope halter for a matter of two or three days—judging from circumstances—while the saddle, bridle, martingale and blanket were but a few yards from him.

Near where the horse was confined, the leaves are very much trodden and bruised—on which has been distinctly seen, by several gentlemen, blood, with a considerable quantity of virus or mucus matter, with hair of an auburn and gray color, denoting middle age, or old age as you may please to have it. The hair was examined and the roots distinctly seen. The saddle is labelled, "Wheeling, Virginia;" which, with the bridle, martingale and blanket, are in the possession of Major Franklin. The horse is at my plantation.

I look upon it as my duty to publish these facts, with the view that some valuable discovery may grow out of it.

☞ Editors of Newspapers in this and other states, friendly to the unfortunate and friends, will give this a few insertions in their papers.

EDWARD CRESS.

Dreadful Result of Intemperance—We are informed by a gentleman from Orono, of the following melancholy accident, resulting from intemperance:—

In the town of Bradley, near Orono, there resided a poor, miserable drunkard, by the name of Gurmul, who has been known to be drunk for the period of 27 days at a time! Some three or four weeks since, he went home in the evening, drunk; his wife being unable to get him to bed, left him by the fire, and retired to rest. Some time during the night he got into bed and his wife covered him over, not knowing that anything had happened to him. Early in the morning he called to his son by a former wife, to bring him some drink. Water was brought by the boy, and the father drank it, since when he has not been able to speak. Though he was living a few days ago, the doctor thinks he cannot recover. It seems that after his wife had retired, he fell into the fire, and burnt himself so dreadfully that all one side of his face was a dried crisp, and in some parts the bones entirely bare. One eye so badly burnt, that it has since fallen from his head! *Ellsworth (Me.) Statesman.*

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

A late article in the Globe attempting to prove that the domestic exchanges are better in Philadelphia than when the United States Bank regulated them, is funny. The grave financier omitted the fact, that even Government notes are below par now in New York, that the United States Bank issued notes at par in every city and village of this broad-spread Union, and that now it costs 15 and 20 per cent. to make remittances from place to place, where the United States Bank made them for ¼, ½, a 1 per cent.! This attempt to prove the domestic exchanges are all well, reminds me of the Globe's cry of "no pressure which an honest man might regret," in March last, "and the Federalists got it all up to influence the New York charter election, and that it would be all over when the election was over." The fact is, domestic exchanges have not been in so horrid a condition as they now are, since the last war, and the calamity of experiment and expedient has thus been made as great, the loss of life excepted, as that of war. To quote the sales of state bank notes in 1825, and to compare them with sales now in Philadelphia, is great financiering; as in 1825 state bank notes were kept at home the place for them, and now exchange on Philadelphia in New York (six or seven hours distance) is 2 and 2¼ per cent.!

POLITICAL SIGNS.

Many of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Whig papers continue to press General Harrison's claims to the presidency.

In Indiana, Gen. H. seems to be the favorite, but a disposition is manifested to yield to the general preference of the Whig party.

In New York, Mr. Clay is gaining favor rapidly, and it is believed he could at this moment obtain a majority in that state of 20,000 over Mr. Van Buren.

In New Jersey, the Whig press is unanimous for Mr. Clay.

Rhode Island has already indicated her preference for this gentleman.

In Maryland, there is but one opinion among the Whigs, and that is for the great Western Statesman.

In North Carolina the opposition decidedly prefer Mr. C.

In Virginia, striking evidences of a change of feeling in behalf of this eminent statesman, are daily exhibited.

But there is an unerring indication of his growing popularity every where. The manifest fears of the Administration organs, and their increasing rancour towards Mr. Clay, prove conclusively that they see and feel the current of public sentiment tending in that direction, and that they expect, through him, a signal and irretrievable defeat.

Richmond Whig.

A good story is told of Col. M'Lane's yielding a generous "liberty of action" to the troops under his command, before going into winter quarters at Valley Forge. They were suffering for provisions and clothing, "and Congress had been repeatedly petitioned for that relief which it was not in their power to bestow. Under these circumstances, Col. McLane paraded his band of suffering soldiers, and harangued them as follows:

"Fellow Soldiers! You've served your country faithfully and truly. We've fought hard fights together ag'inst the enemy. You're in a bad way for comfortable clothes that's a fact; and it makes me cry, a'most, to see your feet bleeding on the frozen ground. But Congress can't help it, nor I n'ither. Now if any of you want to return home, you may go. Let them that would like to go, step out two paces in front. *But the first man that steps out, darn my skin! if I don't shoot him as quick as I would a red coat!*" It is needless to add that not a solitary "volunteer, was to be found!"

An Excellent Custom, which has long prevailed with the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is to have read on every return of the anniversary of Washington's birth day, the Farewell address of the "Father of his Country." On the late occasion, the Governor and Heads of Departments, the Speaker and members of the Senate, were conducted to the Hall of the House, where the Address was read by the Clerk, and listened to with profound attention; and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed for circulation. The Fredericksburg Herald recommends the above custom to the observance of other Legislatures.

Internal Improvements.—New York has expended on internal improvements $18,000,000, and authorized the expenditure of $12,000,000 more. Pennsylvania has constructed 961 miles of Rail Road and Canal, at an expense of $25,000,000. Illinois appropriated in 1837, $9,600,000 for internal improvements. Maryland, in 1836, appropriated $8,000,000. Virginia has expended and appropriated $7,500,000. Michigan appropriated last year $5,000,000. Making the amount appropriated and expended by six States, $85,100,000.

Power of truth.—It is supposed that there are three federal Newspapers to one democratic, printed in the United States. How is it, then, that the Democracy is in the ascendant? Because "truth is stronger than fiction"

Raleigh Standard.

The Standard might have found a reason, more *true* and less *fictitious* than the above. It is because not half the people read the newspapers. Wherever you find a reading, intelligent people, you are sure to find a majority of Whigs.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Tennessee Legislature, is the first, so far as we are informed, in prohibiting the *retail of spirituous liquors*. They have repealed all acts licensing them—taken off all taxes—and made the retail of liquor a *misdemeanor*—punishable with such fine as the *courts* choose to impose.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 9.

MR. CLAY—ABOLITIONISM.

The Standard is making violent exertions to identify Mr. Clay with the abolition fanatics of the north; and with that intent last week stated, that "the state from which the Opposition candidate for the Presidency is selected, has held a Convention, having for its object the abolition of slavery—thus securing the federal votes of the free states for Mr. Clay."

This statement has attracted the notice of the editors of the Register, and from their reply we give the following extract. The Register speaks of the present editor of the Standard in rather complimentary terms, as having acquired for that print a character for caution, moderation and decency which it did not maintain under its former editor; and attributes the error of the Standard now, rather to the sources from which it derives its information, than to a disposition to pervert the truth. Our own personal regard for the editor of the Standard will induce us to hope that such is the case. But to the extract from the Register:

"The assertion of the Standard in substance is, that Kentucky (Mr. Clay's State) *has held* a Convention to abolish Slavery—and this course is represented as the result of a wish to win over the Abolitionists to his support for the Presidency. The simple facts of the case, from which so alarming a conspiracy has been developed, are these: A law has passed the Kentucky Legislature, for calling a Convention to *amend her Constitution*, provided a majority of the people, at two successive elections, shall be in favor of such a call. The Convention, therefore *has not been held, nor is any thing said, or hinted in the Act, about Slavery*.—It is, however, true, that during the pendency of the bill in the Legislature, efforts were made to defeat it, on the ground that it would open the question of Slavery—a sort of raw head and bloody bones argument to alarm the timid, in and out of the Legislature, and induce them to vote against the call of a Convention. But what is the most remarkable circumstances about the thing is, that Mr. Clay's son was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and violently *opposed* the call of this Convention which, according to the Standard, is to convene for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, that his father may get the vote of the "free States!" It is also a stubborn fact, which can neither be denied or overturned, that the leading Newspapers of the State in favor of Mr. Clay are violently opposed to the proposed Convention, whilst the leading Van Buren paper, (the Frankfort Argus,) formerly edited by Amos Kendall, warmly advocates the measure!!

We ask our friend of the Standard if his grievous charge has not, under the wisn owing process of truth,

Vanish'd like the baseless fabric of a vision."

Since the above was in type, the Standard of this week has come to hand, in which the editor acknowledges the error into which he had fallen "in the hurry of business." He says,

"We should have stated that a law had passed the Legislature of that state calling a Convention (leaving the decision of course to the people,) *the object of which is the abolition of slavery.*"

The Standard would have been more correct had he stated, that the Legislature of that state had passed a law authorizing *the people* to call a convention; for the question is to be decided by the votes of the people. The law itself is silent on the subject, but it is undoubtedly a fact that many of the agitators of the question are in favor of the abolition of slavery, and if a Convention shall be assembled, it is more than probable that the abolition of slavery will be urged upon that body for its adoption. But from whence does the Standard derive its impression that all this is done for the purpose of "securing the federal votes of the free states for Mr. Clay?" We should come to an opposite conclusion. We do not exchange with any of the papers in Kentucky; but from all the extracts we have seen, and those in the Standard among the number, we should judge that the Whig papers are opposed both to the calling of a Convention and to the abolition of slavery. And so also is Mr. Clay's son, who was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. Is this calculated to conciliate the good will of the abolitionists of the north, and secure for Mr. Clay the votes of the free states? We should think not. But Mr. Van Buren belongs to a free state, and the Frankfort Argus, a leading Van Buren paper in Kentucky, warmly advocates the call of a Convention. How many other Van Buren prints advocate the same measure we have had no means of ascertaining; but as the Argus leads, we may suppose some others follow. These are facts from which, if we had the inventive imagination of the Standard, we might conjure up a "raw head and bloody bones" worthy of being admitted among the most renowned nursery tales. Until we have more light upon this matter, we shall be constrained to believe that the Standard has put the saddle upon the wrong horse.

Fire at Hillsborough.—We have learned with deep regret, that the handsome dwelling house of *Mrs. Anderson*, at Hillsboro', together with the kitchen and all their contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. A negro boy was also burned to death in the kitchen. The house was occupied by Gen. W. B. Burgwin, Esq. all of whose furniture, and also the furniture, books and papers of William S. Anderson, Esq. his son-in-law, which were in the garret, were destroyed. The fire communicated from the kitchen, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the family had barely time to escape, without saving any thing. It is but a year or two since Mr. Burgwin's own dwelling, in the vicinity of the town, with *every article it contained*, were destroyed, in the absence of the family. *Fayetteville Observer.*

We republish the above notice of the recent fire in this place, for the purpose of showing how many errors may creep into one small paragraph, when the occurrence is beyond the reach of the editor's own observation.

1st. The house was not the property of Mrs. Anderson, it having some time since been transferred to Mrs. Burgwin.

2. The contents of the house were not *all* destroyed. Several articles of furniture were saved; inconsiderable, it is true, when compared with that which was destroyed, but still it was not a total loss.

3. The books and papers of William E. Anderson—not William S.

4. It is not true that the family had barely time to escape; on the contrary, when first alarmed, the fire had not penetrated into the house; but they were females only, and the two principal ones sick. Mr. Burgwin and Col. Anderson were both absent; if they had been present to assist and direct, no doubt most, if not all of the contents of the house would have been saved.

5. It is not true that the fire two years ago occurred *in the absence of the family*.

6. Neither is it true that every article in the house on the occurrance of that disater was destroyed. Mr. Burgwin himself was at home, and his presence of mind and active exertion enabled him to rescue every thing that was in the house.

If, with a perfect disposition to give things as they are, rumor leads an editor into so many misstatements; why should we wonder at the multitude of errors and perversions of fact which are in continual circulation, when strong pejudices and party violence are admitted as auxiliaries?

For the Recorder.

Will Mr. Heartt have the goodness to publish the following extract from an English Grammar by Peter Bullions, Professor of Languages in the Albany Academy?

"It has lately been common to use the present participle *passive* to express the suffering of an action as *continuing*, instead of the participle in *ing* in the passive sense; thus, instead of, 'The house is building,' we now very frequently hear, 'The house is being built.' This mode of expression, besides being awkward, is incorrect, and does not express the idea intended. This will be obvious, I think, from the following considerations.

"1. The expression, '*is being*' is equivalent to *is*,' and expresses no more; just as, 'is loving,' is equivalent to, 'loves.' Hence, 'is being built,' is precisely equivalent to, 'is built.'

"2. 'Built,' is a perfect participle, and therefore cannot, in any connexion, express an action, or the suffering of an action, *now in progress*. The verb *to be*, signifies *to exist; being* therefore is equivalent to *existing*. If then we substitute the synonyme, the nature of the expression will be obvious; thus, '*the house is being built*,' is, in other words, '*the house is existing built;*' or more simply as before, 'the house *is built;*' plainly importing an action not *in progress*, but now *existing in a finished state.*

"3. If the expression '*is being built*' be a correct form of the present indicative passive, then it must be equally correct to say in the present perfect, 'has been being built;' in the past perfect, 'had been being built;' in the present infinitive, 'to be being built;' in the perfect infinitive, 'to have been being built;' and in the present participle, 'being being built;' which all will admit to be expressions as incorrect as they are inellegant, but precisely analogous to that which now begins to prevail."

I hope our lawyers and ministers and teachers and *printers* will read and *digest* these remarks. To forestall quibblers, I beg leave to make one observation more. Of many verbs the participle in *ing* is not used in a passive sense. For example, we would not say 'the horse is riding,' or 'the book is reading.' It would be equally incorrect to say, 'the horse is being rode,' 'the book is being read.' He must be a novice indeed who would maintain that because all participles in *ing* are not admissible in the passive sense, therefore none are. Our not using the former expressions in the above and similar cases, is owing to the fact that custom has established a different mode of expressing the same ideas: while it is manifest that the usage of the standard English classics—the '*Lex et norma loquendi*'—fully sustains such expressions as 'The house is building,' 'The horse is training,' 'Whilst these things were doing,' 'The corn is grinding,' &c. Z.

March 3d.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James N. Barker to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, from the first of March next, in the place of George Wolf, resigned.

Peter W. Gautier, Jr. to be Marshall for the Western District of Florida, in the place of J. W. Exum, deceased.

George Wolf, Collector of the Customs for the District of Philadelphia, from the first of March, 1838.

James Logan, of Arkansas, to be Agent for the Creek tribe of Indians, vice J. W. A. Sanford, resigned.

The Old Bank United States.—The bill which some time ago passed the Senate, to prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending, in which the late Bank of the United States may be a party, was yesterday taken up and passed by the House of Representatives—wanting only now the signature of the President to become a law. The passage of some such bill was, we suppose, almost a matter of course. *Nat. Intel.*

Surrender of the Bambers.—Gov. Marcy, of New York, has concluded to surrender two men of the name of *Bamber*, futher and son, to the British Government, charged with having fired a gun in a possee in Ireland, on a collection for rent, in which a sergeant of police was killed. The old man and his son were defending their house, which was assailed by an armed force, and did not fire the gun which killed the police man, till one of his sons was killed at his side, by a shot from without. They have lived, since the fracas above mentioned, in the city of New York, for a period, we believe, of 9 or 10 years, and have all the time conducted themselves as peaceable, industrious, and orderly citizens.

They were brought before the Recorder, by writ of habeas corpus, on the 26th ult. to be heard by counsel, why they should not be delivered up to the British authorities. Further time was allowed the prisoners to lay their case before the Supreme Court of the United States, now sitting at Washington City. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Blunt, in behalf of the state, who had doubts of the constitutionality of the law under which Gov. Marcy had acted. *Standard.*

Lead Mine.—It affords us much pleasure to state that a valuable Lead Mine has been recently discovered in the lower part of Davidson County.

The Ore is the *carbonate of Lead*, which unites the advantages of great yield and very easy reduction, and the vein is said to be very extensive. The carbonate of lead has never been found in considerable quantities in Europe, but exists in abundance at the celebrated *Lamotte Mine* in Missouri, where, owing to the ignorance of the miners, it was until recently considered as worthless; but that mine having been taken up by a company who have brought the lights of science their assistance, the carbonate of Lead is now preserved with great care and considered the most valuable ore.

The mine in Davidson has been purchased by Mr. Roswell A. King, whose skill and persevering industry are well known, and insure success.

Western Carolinian.

The Convention chosen by the people of the State of Pennsylvania, which has been so long in session, first at Harrisburg and lately at Philadelphia, adjourned on Thursday week, having completed their labors by forming a new Constitution of government for the State, to be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer expresses the opinion that the amendments will be voted down, and that the old Constitution, under which the state has prospered for a half a century, will be sustained.

An act has just passed the Legislature of the state of Mississippi, to incorporate a bank to be called the Union Bank, with a capital, it is said, of fifteen millions of dollars!

The Little Rock (Ark.) Advocate comes out in favor of Henry Clay for President, and declares he is the choice of Arkansas.

The judiciary committee of the Senate of Indiana, have made quite a full report to that body, upon the subject of abolishing public executions, and have reported a bill for that purpose.

Arrests for treason still continue in Canada. Two members of the Provincial House of Assembly were lately lodged in the jail at Montreal, with several others of less note.

A New State House is in progress of erection at Jefferson, the capital of Missouri, the cost of which is estimated at $225,000.

Mr. Greely, who was imprisoned by the British Authorities, whilst engaged in taking the census in that part of Maine called the disputed territory, has been liberated.

A further Opening of the Railroad.—On Monday last, the cars on the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad, took the passengers out as far as Armstrong's, *twenty* miles from Wilmington. Thus onward speeds the great work.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Anecdote.—At a meeting in Boston, an orator having become quite engaged in running down bank bills, calling them rags, worthless, &c. he finally wound up, by asking who would take such worthless stuff? A gentleman in the meeting spoke out, and replied, that he would be glad to take fifty cents on the dollar, for a debt the orator owed him, and would cheerfully take his pay in those worthless bank rags, and give him a receipt in full! The orator was silenced.

There were destroyed in Massachusetts within the last two years, 8848 foxes, 24 wild cats, two wolves and one bear, the bounty on which exceeded $4,500.

We have no newspapers from Detroit for several days; but we have information from that place, by way of Cleveland, up to Tuesday week, (two days after the idle story of a bloody battle at Malden on the evening of the Sunday preceding,) and nothing had then been done by the Patriots, by which title the conspirators against the peace of the United States and the possessions of the Canadians are dignified in some of the Western papers.

The Toledo paper of the 21st ultimo states that a large number of volunteers (patriots, of course,) had lately passed through that place to the north. General McLeod, and other patriot officers, had been at Toledo, and left in the same direction, on the 20th ultimo. The force which was encamped at Port Clinton, on the Peninsula, had been withdrawn, and the design was suppposed to be to concentrate the patriot army at or near Gibraltar.

The Cleveland Herald of the 24th expresses the opinion that the persons having command or authority among them are destitute of the energy necessary to carry on the enterprise they have engaged in. *National Intelligencer.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CANADA.

By the Northern mail of this evening, we have received the following highly interesting news from the 'seat of war,' in Upper Canada, which we hasten to lay before our readers. The letter is from our frontier Correspondent, and its statements may be relied on.

Watertown, February 22, 5 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sirs—I arrived here last evening and found a high state of feeling on the state of the Canadian affairs. The Patriot forces were concentrating at French Creek, on the St. Lawrence, 20 miles north of this place. To-day, it is said, they have crossed over to Hickory Island, in the Canada channel of the St. Lawrence. Their number is variously estimated—from five hundred to two thousand men.

Their intended movement or point of attack is only conjectured. It is said to be Kingston by some—by others that their object is to make a stand on Canadian ground, to give confidence to the people in favor of a revolution, and when sufficient force shall have joined their standard, then to act on the offensive, and adopt such plans as shall be thought advisable.

The people of Kingston are in a high state of excitement and anxiety. They anticipate an attack, and have barricaded their streets—keep up a vigilant police, and what force they can muster, under arms. Some little apprehension is felt by the frontier towns, that an attack may be made by the Loyalists in case the Patriots should hazard a battle and be driven back. Orders are therefore being issued calling out the militia. The prospect is there will be stirring times here for a few days.

A rumour has reached here, that Gen. Wool has been ordered on to Sackett's Harbor, which gives some relief to those whose fears have been excited about an attack from the Canadians—or rather the Indians, who have been called in to the defence of Kingston, to the number of 2 or 300.

P. S. Since the above was received, we have seen and conversed with several gentlemen from Oswego, who left that place this morning after the arrival of Sackett's Harbor mail, which brought the gratifying intelligence that the Patriots had left Hickory Island, (ominous name,) and taken possession of Brockville, U. C. —a large village on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence county, 12 miles above Ogdensburg—liberating all the patriot prisoners in the Brockville jail, and taking a large quantity of flour and other provisions, &c.; and that it was the intention of the Patriots to proceed towards Kingston, taking possession of Prescott and villages on their onward march.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Advertiser, extra, of the 21st instant, has a letter dated Detroit, Feb. 16th, to the effect that Van Rensselaer, Southerland, and Freeland were then in Detroit, the first incog., and that Duncombe was also there—that the militia ordered out by Gen. Brady, had been discharged, for their supposed sympathies with the Patriots—that the only force then embodied for the preservation of neutrality, was a company of U. S. troops stationed at Gibraltar—that the Patriot force is scattered along that frontier from 1500 to 2000 strong—and that a descent would be made by them on Canada as early as Sunday or Monday following, in the neighborhood of Fort Malden. The Advertiser extra has the following in a postscript:

Detroit, Saturday, Feb. 17.

"Intelligence reached here this morning, that the patriots crossed over to the Canada shore last evening, with a strong force. They entered the province below Malden, according to previous arrangements."

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

To every true patriot, to every lover of his country, to whom her welfare and character for good faith are as dear as his own, the recent occurrences on the Northern Frontier must be a source of regret, for they evince not only contempt for the majesty of the laws, but also a want of good faith and a total disregard for the rights of others. To every dispassionate observer of events, it must be evident that the *people* of Upper Canada do not wish for a change in the present form of their Government, for at the time of the first disturbances occurring in the neighborhood of Toronto, when the outlaw MacKenzie, endeavored to induce his few deluded followers to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow citizens, there was not a single regular soldier in the whole Province, yet, instead of flocking to the standard of their miscreant, the indignant inhabitants raised *en masse* to defend their liberty and their laws, and nothing but MacKenzie's precipitate flight prevented his meeting with that fate which he deserved. Every attempt to revolutionize the country since, has immediately been put down by the *people*, and every attempt at invasion by the vagabonds assembled on our frontier, has also proved fruitless, owing to the determination of the Canadians to maintain their rights.

What then can be more at variance with the true principles of libery, than the proceedings of the miscreants assembled on our northern frontier, for the purpose of invading a country with which we are on terms of the most perfect amity, and forcing its inhabitants into measures which they are known to be opposed to. Should they invade the country and penetrate it to any distance, we trust they will be rewarded as such *soidisant* patriots deserve. *West. Carolinian.*

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
9 Friday,	6 13	5 47	First 3 1 17 morn
10 Saturday,	6 12	5 48	Full 11 3 22 morn
11 Sunday,	6 11	5 49	Last 19 1 13 morn
12 Monday,	6 9	5 51	New 25 4 57 after.
13 Tuesday,	6 8	5 52	
14 Wednesday	6 7	5 53	
15 Thursday,	6 6	5 54	

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th of February last, a bound girl, by the name of SUSAN BASON, in the 13th year of her age. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me; be it understood, however, that no thanks will be given to the person restoring her. All persons are forbid harboring or employing her.

ROBERT TATE.

March 3. 11—p

Town Property for Sale.

ON Tuesday of next March Court, I will sell at the Court House in Hillsborough, that valuable HOUSE and PREMISES on Churton Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane McCauley; being a part of Lot No. 6.

A part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or a note negotiable at Bank in Hillsborough. For the remainder a credit of one and two years will be given.

JOHN BLACKWOOD.

February 17. 99—2m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

EXCERPTS

from the "Clockmaker, or Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick."

Society is something like a barrel of pork. The meat that's at the top is sometimes not so good as that that's a leetle lower down; the upper and lower ends are plaguy apt to have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.

If a man don't hoe his corn, and he don't get a crop, he says 'tis all owing to the bank; and if he runs into debt and is sued, why he says the lawyers are a curse to the country.

We can do without any article of luxury we've never had, but, when once obtained, it is not in human nater to surrender voluntarily.

When a feller is too lazy to work, he paints his name over his door, and calls it a tavern, and as like as not he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

When I see a child, I always feel safe with these women folks: for I have always found that the road to a woman's heart is through her child.

Never tell folks you can go ahead of 'em, but do it: it spares a great deal of talk, and helps them to save their breath to cool their broth.

Politics makes a man as crooked as a pack does a pedlar: not that they are so awful heavy neither, but it *teaches a man to stoop* in the long run.

There's a plaguy sight of truth in them are old proverbs. They are destilled facts steamed down to an essence. They are like portable soup, an amazin deal o' matter in a small compass. They are true as a plumb line, and as short and sweet as sugar candy.

When you've too many irons in the fire, some on 'em will get stone cold, and t'other ones will get burnt, and so they'll never do no good in natur.

Now's the time to larn, when you are young. Store your mind well, and the fragrance will remain long arter the rose has shed its leaves. The otter of rose is stronger than the rose, and a plaguy sight more valuable.

Natur is natur, wherever you find it—in rags or in king's robes—where the butter is spread with the thumb, as well as with a silver knife.

All folks that grow up, right off, like a mushroom, in one night, are apt to think no small beer of themselves.

Nothin sets up a woman's spunk like callin he ugly—she gits her back right up, like a cat when a strange dog comes near her; she's all eyes, claws and bristles.

Make a farmer of him, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing him an honest, independent, and respectable member of society—more honest than traders, more independent than professional men, and more respectable than either.

Extraordinary Sagacity of Rats.—We have read and heard of numerous and striking instances of the sagacity of rats; but we do not remember any more extraordinary than the following, which has been communicated to us by a gentleman connected with the Peak Forrest Canal Company. The workmen of the Crist Quarry, at Bugsworth, which belongs to the canal company, have a horn in which they keep oil for the axles of their wagons, &c. which they had been in the habit of placing on the ground in an upright position. To their very great surprise, they have several times recently found the horn filled to the brim with very small stones, and nearly the whole of the oil gone. This circumstance puzzled them exceedingly; and in order to discover the way in which the oil had been extracted, they placed the horn containing a quantity of oil, in its old position, and covered the ground about it with very soft clay. The next morning, they found as before, that the horn had been filled with stones; the oil was gone; and the clay was covered with impressions evidently from the feet of rats.

Manchester Paper.

Irish Wit—A gentleman wishing to know the price of coal, and observing an Irishman standing near a load, of which he took him to be the owner, inquired—how is coal now?"—"Black as ever, your honor," was the ready reply.

Notice.

I HAVE thought proper to decline the Mercantile business in this place. Those indebted will please close their accounts by bond or otherwise, as no discretion with me can be exercised after a few days.

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent for M. Moderwell.*

January 25 05—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered having two streams running through it and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard and a quantity of first rate meadow.

Also one other TRACT OF LAND, containing 50 acres, two and a half miles from Chapel Hill and adjoining William Barbee and others well timbered.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

AARON STRAYHORN.

February 8. 07—

To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber having lately given notice that he had again taken the Hillsborough Femal Seminary under his immediate instruction and control, deems it due to the public now to state, that since the date of that advertisement, he has determined to remove from Hillsborough, and that his connexion with that Institution is, of course, dissolved. He trusts however, that his seperation from the School will not injuriously affect its interests, as the ladies in whose care it is left are long tried and approved Instructresses. Their past diligence and success afford the best pledge for the conscientious discharge of their future labours. No better evidence need be given of the correct and critical nature of the mode of instruction pursued in this school, than the fact that its pupils are generally sought after, and highly approved as Instructresses in other schools.

The following statement of terms, &c. is repeated for the information of the public.

TERMS OF TUITION, *payable in advance.*

Literary branches, 1st Class (per ses.)	$17 00
2d and 3d do.	15 00
4th "	12 50
Instruction on Piano and Guitar (each)	25 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Ornamental Needlework (Muslin)	3 00
Do. Do. (Crewel)	5 00
French Language	15 00

Lessons in Music and Painting are given by a competent and approved Instructress.

The French language is taught by a native of France—a gentleman every way qualified.

Board may be obtained in respectable families at $9 or $10 per month.

A few boarders will be received into the family of the principal Instructress.

W. M. GREEN.

March 11 10—3w

NOTICE.

To the Legatees of Thomas Bird deceased, (who have not come forward for their distributive share of said estate.)

THE Executor of Thomas Bird, deceased, having closed the estate, is prepared to pay over to those Legatees the amount willed to them; they are requested to apply for the same without delay, either in person, or by lawful attorney.

THOMAS REEVES, *Ex'r.*

February 26. 10—

Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1 10—

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 7th day of March next, will be sold, at the house of the subscriber,

all his Crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats:

Also, all his stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs; and a quantity Bacon.

Also, his Farming Utensils;

together with his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES GANT.

February 19. 89 2w

For Sale.

A PAIR of Handsome MAHOGANY TABLES, suited for a small family. They have been but little used, and very well kept. Inquire at this office.

February 1. 06—

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 9th inst. it was ordered that the following ordinance be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, with notice that the said ordinance will be in force from and after the 1st day of April next.

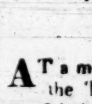
Section 15. *And be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of a dwelling house, store house or shop, in said town, to provide two sufficient ladders, one to extend and reach to the eves of the house and the other to extend from thence to the comb of the roof thereof, under a penalty of not exceeding two dollars, and also be subject to the further penalty of one dollar for every week he or she shall neglect to provide said ladders.

By order of the Board,

THOS. CLANCY, *Town Clerk.*

February 14 08 3w

For Sale or Rent,



THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods Store by Col. Wm. T Shields, agent for Robert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms, and the wing two, with four fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling house for a family.

A Lot adjoining it on the north side 30 feet in front, with two small Tenements upon it, may also be had with the above.

For terms apply to the present occupant.

January 18 04—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFERS for sale a Complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838. 06

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Lemay's Almanacks,

FOR 1838,

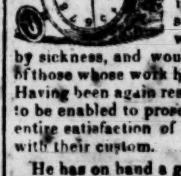
Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 01

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.



THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99

YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season, the places not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put to him, that I may be able to select the best stands before I advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, 30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances, see bills.

JAMES MOORE.

January 25 05—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

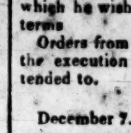
Charles Mason, vs *Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H Allen, dec'd* } Judgment

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv $4 50. 04—6w

Town Property for Sale.



ON Tuesday of next March Court I will sell at the Court House in Hillsborough, that valuable HOUSE and PREMISES on Courtney Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane McCauley; being a part of Lot No. 6.

A part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or a note negotiable at Bank in Hillsborough. For the remainder a credit of one and two years will be given.

JOHN BLACKWOOD.

February 17. 09 2w

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A General Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers inclosing five dollars, nine for ten dollars, nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (postage paid) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Georgetown, D. C.

Tailoring Business.

REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. tf—05

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

Dry Goods

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6 35—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLIAM KIRKLAND & Son, to WILLIAM KIRKLAND & Co., and to the Estate of WM. KIRKLAND, deceased, are hereby notified that unless their accounts are settled by Cash, by the 1st day of May next, I shall be compelled to force their collection.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

February 2. 06—4w

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

NEW SERIES OF THE

LITERARY OMNIBUS;

FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL! AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour. It has furnished *for two dollars and a half* reprints of London books which cost there over *fifty-seven dollars! in addition* to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

Brown's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

☞ Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

☞ Editors of newspapers who receive this number, by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for twelve months.

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN.

No. 50 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

January 18. 04—

Fall and Winter GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Fall and Winter supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,

French & English Merinos,

Figured Circassians,

Calicos,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Hot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23 97—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

John Burns & Co to the use of Mark Patterson, vs. *Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H. Allen, dec'd.* } Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H. Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv $4 50. 04—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

Nathaniel J. Palmer, vs. *Hardy Walters administrator of Thomas H. Allen, dec'd.* } Judgment

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Person county at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 3rd Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H. Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv $4 50. 04—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

John W. Williams, to the use of Stephen M. Dickins, vs. *Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H. Allen, dec'd.* } Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H. Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv $4 50. 95—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are now engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Fayetteville

Refer to

Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5 65—

HILLSBOROUGH. N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.